

Nov. 28

Nov. 28

Nov. 29

## DAILY TIMES FISH BUREAU.

### To-day's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Lydia Grant, Orr's Island, 900 qts. cured fish.  
Sch. Moocanam, via Boston.  
Sch. Emerald, via Boston.  
Sch. Belbina P. Domingoes, via Boston.  
Sch. Ida V, Silva, shore.  
Sch. Ida S. Brooks, shore.  
Sch. Walter P. Goulart, shore.  
Sch. Valentina, shore.  
Sch. John M. Keen, shore.

### Today's Fish Market.

Board of Trade prices for salt and fresh fish:

Salt fish, handline Georges cod, \$4.90 per cwt. for large, \$4.00 for medium; trawl Georges cod, \$4.25 for large, \$3.25 for medium; trawl Bank cod, \$4.00 for large, \$3.50 for medium; hake, \$1.25; pollock, \$1.25; haddock, \$1.75; large cusk, \$2.50.

Fresh fish, large cod, \$2.15; medium cod, \$1.75; all cod caught to the eastward of La-Have bank, \$2.15, medium \$1.75; cusk, \$1.50; Eastern haddock, \$1; Western haddock, \$1.15; hake, 90 cts.; Eastern hake, 90 cts.; Western hake, 95 cts.; pollock, 70c; snap per codfish, 60 cts.; snapper cusk, 40 cts.

Outside sales salt Georges cod, \$5.00 per cwt. for large and \$4.00 for mediums.

Rips cod, \$4.37 1-2 for large and \$3.40 for medium.

Outside sales fresh hake, \$1.00.

Round pollock, 80 cts. per cwt.

Fresh torched herring for bait, \$2.50 per bbl.

### Boston.

Sch. Mary P. Mosquito, 1500 haddock, 2500 cod, 29,000 hake, 500 cusk, 500 pollock.

Sch. Minerva, 3000 haddock, 500 cod, 3000 hake.

Sch. Thomas Brundage, 10,000 pollock.

Sch. Lear C., 3000 pollock.

Sch. Carrie F. Roberts, 3000 haddock.

Sch. Mary Edith, 2000 haddock, 500 cod, 2000 hake, 1000 pollock.

Sch. Flora L. Sears, 1000 haddock, 200 cod, 10,000 hake.

Sch. Alcina, 7000 haddock, 3000 cod, 4000 hake.

Sch. Oliver F. Kilham, 12,000 haddock, 8000 cod.

Sch. Henrietta J. Martin, 1000 haddock, 500 cod, 1000 hake.

Sch. Maud M. Silva, 2000 haddock, 700 cod, 5000 hake.

Sch. Yakima, 7000 haddock, 1500 cod, 5000 hake.

Sch. Catherine Burke, 15,000 haddock, 4000 cod, 12,000 hake.

Sch. Seacornett, 1200 haddock, 1000 cod, 5000 hake.

Sch. Teresa and Alice, 6000 haddock, 3000 cod, 3000 hake.

Sch. Massasoit, 1500 haddock, 2000 cod, 3000 hake.

Sch. Rose Standish, 2500 haddock, 10,000 cod, 3500 hake, 400 pollock.

Sch. Valentina, 9000 pollock.

Haddock, \$4 to \$4.50; large cod, \$4.50 to \$5; market cod, \$3.50 to \$4; pollock, \$1.50 to \$1.75; hake, \$1 to \$1.30.

### Fishing Fleet Movements.

Sch. Lillian hence, arrived at Portland on Sunday.

Sch. Hattie M. Graham arrived at Halifax on Friday.

Sch. Sceptre arrived and sailed from Canso on Friday.

Sch. Hattie L. Trask arrived at Liverpool on Friday.

For the Times.

## CAPE PORPOISE.

### Big Stride During the Past 42 Years in the Fishing Business.

Times have changed in the fresh fish business at Cape Porpoise in the last forty-two years. At that time but three vessels were owned in the place, sch. Hattie Ellen, 14 tons gross tonnage, owned by Richard J. Nunan, sch. Rescue, 16 tons, owned by Payson T. Huff, and a small vessel (the others were very large, of course) the Julia, of nine tons, owned by Benjamin Wakefield. The last was a handliner with only three or four men, going out in the morning and fishing from the vessel, and returning at night.

The first two vessels were worth about \$1200 each and carried six dories. When these twelve dories were away from the Cape there was no means of going down into the harbor. They tended the Portland market altogether.

Instead of going aboard late in the evening preparatory to going out as they often do now, at that time they went at about 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning. Their oil clothes were often put on in the harbor and not removed until they got to market in Portland or when they were back again at the Cape. Their crews were men from the home port.

On windy days there was no cooking done, as they had to look out for the dories. They had no meat. They boiled fish and potatoes and had hard bread, but no butter. But when they got to Portland they often went to a restaurant, where good meals were obtained. Now the best of meats, pies, cakes and everything that the market affords is found on their tables.

Instead of baiting the trawls on board, the fishermen had small fish houses on the shore where this was done. They used clams which they themselves dug for bait, and porgies when they could get them.

For a day's work in those days the record was broken by Thomas Ghen, now one of the older residents of the Cape. In one day he dug and shocked three thousand clams and baited four tubs of trawl, but when the day's work was done he was pretty well exhausted.

About thirty-nine years ago sch. Carrie E. Nunan, carrying twelve men and ten dories, glutted the three Portland markets which they tended, and this in the month of January when fish were supposed to be in demand.

The vessels which are now owned here could not have entered the harbor in those days. With the appropriations made by Congress under the river and harbor bill, the harbor has been dug out and the four-masted schooner, coal laden, is now seen lying at Pinkham's wharf.

Now the Cape can boast of the finest fleet of vessels on the Maine coast, and as fine vessels as are to be found anywhere. There are nine in number owned here, the poorest one worth about \$2500 and the best \$11,000, the whole representing about \$70,000. There are about three hundred dories in use. These vessels attend the Boston market.

Cape Porpoise also boasts the only gasoline auxiliary of its kind, a trawler tending the Boston market.

### Good Stocks.

Sch. Orinoco, Capt. C. Clarence Malone, stocked \$1700 on her recent haddocking trip, the crew sharing \$47.

Sch. Arcadia, Capt. Geoffrey Thomas, stocked \$1200 on her recent haddocking trip, the crew sharing \$32.10.

## A DEAD ISSUE.

### Canadian Reciprocity Is Openly So Termed.

By Leading Member of Canadian Parliament.

At the sixth annual banquet of the Canadian Club of Boston at the Hotel Vendome last evening, the principal speakers were Hon. George E. Foster of the Canadian parliament and Eugene N. Foss.

Mr. Foster said in part:

"We Canadians have given up all hope of getting reciprocity with you citizens of the United States, and we are now attempting the creation of a home market in our country. I was surprised when I came down to the states to find you in the throes of a reciprocity agitation. Reciprocity is a dead question with us.

"There never was in Canada a kindlier feeling toward the United States. We respect you now as a world power. But you must understand that we are no longer a province. We have now a national spirit and we form a country of our own.

"We once begged you to sign a reciprocity treaty with us. We failed utterly. If 25 years ago we had realized that we couldn't get reciprocity with you, and had gone ahead and developed our own resources and created a home market, we would be 25 years ahead in trade development.

"We have given up hope of reciprocity with you. Now you are face to face with this difficulty. Canadians now say to themselves, 'It is better to make for ourselves those things which the United States would send to us if there were a reciprocity treaty.' If the United States wants our trade let the United States shew down tariff duties a little and let in Canadian goods.

"The imperial factor in trade is growing in Canada. Through our loyalty to Great Britain we are trading with her. You will hence forth have to buck up against this factor."

Mr. Foss said in part:

"I do not believe in any kind of tariff revision or tariff legislation which does not recognize reciprocity as a fundamental principle. I wish to declare, and this is as good an opportunity as any, that reciprocity is just as much a principle, a system, a primary economic policy, if you will, as free trade or protection, as they are commonly understood. Any good business man and good neighbor will go a great way and sacrifice much to favor and benefit those by whom he lives or profits largely. Hence I go in for some system of tariff revision in the future which shall aim to benefit, as well as ourselves, countries which make their prosperity ours.

"The basis of tariff revision or reciprocity, as far as Canada is concerned, must rest upon articles which each country must buy of the other. The principal articles in which the two countries have an interchangeable trade are horses, sheep, breadstuffs (exclusive of corn), coal, (bituminous), eggs, fish, fruits, hay, hides, iron ore, dairy products, vegetables, wood (unmanufactured), wood pulp and gypsum.

"Now I believe, for one—and I intend hereafter to insist upon the belief to the limit of my power—in making a start toward reciprocity by either abolishing or radically reducing the duties on all the articles in this list. I Canada prefers to keep on her more moderate duties where she levies them, to her own privation, let her do it, but that is a poor reason why we should.

"The Home Market Club has finally been forced to concede us coal and iron ore, and William Whitman gives us lumber. Everybody but Colonel Clarke wants free hides; and here you have at once accounted for three quarters in amount of the products under discussion."